

A REVISION OF AGOSERIS APARGIOIDES (ASTERACEAE: LACTUCEAE)

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ABSTRACT

A brief review of *Agoseris apargioides* is presented. The species is redefined to exclude *A. hirsuta*, a grassland species found along the Coast Ranges of California. *Agoseris apargioides* occurs on coastal dunes along the Pacific coast from central California to Washington. Three varieties are recognized: var. *apargioides*, var. *eastwoodiae*, and var. *maritima* (E. Sheld.) G.I. Baird, comb. et stat. nov.

RESUMEN

Se presenta una breve revisión de *Agoseris apargioides*. La especie se redefine para excluir *A. hirsuta*, una especie que se encuentra en los pastos a lo largo de las cordilleras costeras de California. *Agoseris apargioides* aparece en las dunas costeras a lo largo de la costa del Pacífico desde el centro de California hasta Washington. Se reconocen tres variedades: var. *apargioides*, var. *eastwoodiae*, y var. *maritima* (E. Sheld.) G.I. Baird, comb. et stat. nov.

In 1816, the Romanzov Expedition (1815–1818) spent the month of October at the Spanish presidio on the north side of what is now San Francisco, California (Chamisso 1836). At this time, L. A. von Chamisso, a member of the expedition, collected the type of *Agoseris apargioides* (Less.) Greene. This species occurs on coastal dunes along the Pacific coast from central California to Washington. In the protologue, Lessing (1831) noted a peculiar feature of this plant: due to its preference for dune habitats, the stems often are buried by drifting sands, leaving a terminal rosette of leaves exposed. These buried stems become pseudorhizomatous, a feature unique within the genus.

In his monograph of *Agoseris*, Jones (1954) mistakenly interpreted the type description of *A. apargioides* as belonging to an allied but separate species, *A. hirsuta* (Hook.) Greene. *Agoseris hirsuta* is a grassland species found along the Coast Ranges of California. It is strictly acaulescent and only rarely occurs adjacent to the Pacific shore (and then not on dunes). Jones (1954) incorrectly treated *A. hirsuta* as “*A. apargioides* ssp. *apargioides*” and *A. apargioides* as “*A. apargioides* ssp. *maritima*.” This last subspecies was based on *A. maritima* E. Sheld., the type collected at Coos Bay, Oregon. Within ssp. *maritima*, Jones (1954) recognized two varieties: “var. *maritima*” and “var. *eastwoodiae*,” this last variety based on *A. eastwoodiae* Fedde, the type collected at Bodega Bay, California. Jones’ (1954) view of *A. apargioides* has been the basis for all recent treatments of this species (e.g., Jones 1960; Chambers 1993).

In my recent monograph of *Agoseris* (Baird 1996), it became apparent that Jones (1954) had misinterpreted *A. apargioides*. The name *A. hirsuta* is here reestablished as the correct name for the inland species. *Agoseris apargioides* is redefined to include just those plants that occur along the Pacific coastal strand. Three variants within *A. apargioides* are morphologically and geographically distinct.

Agoseris apargioides (Less.) Greene, Pittonia 2:177. 1891. *Troximon apargioides* Less., Linnaea 6:501. 1831. TYPE: U.S.A. CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, Oct 1816, Chamisso s.n.

Perennials, \pm caulescent, buried stems pseudo-rhizomatous. Leaves linear to spatulate, entire to lobate, or filiformly pinnatifid, 3–15 cm \times 1–30 mm, glabrous to villous, mostly prostrate to reclining; lobes 3–5(–7) pairs, filiform to spatulate. Scapes 7–45 cm, villous to tomentose, glandular or not. Involucres obconic to hemispheric, 1.5–2.5 cm tall; phyllaries in 2–4 series, glabrous to tomentose and \pm glandular; receptacle naked. Florets 25–200; corollas yellow; tubes 2–5.5 mm; ligules 3–16 \times 1–3 mm; anthers 1.5–4.5 mm. Achenes 5–12 mm, beaked; body fusiform to obconic, 3–5 mm; beak 3–8 mm. Pappi of bristles, 4–9 mm. $x = 18$.

KEY TO VARIETIES

1. Corolla ligules 3–6 mm long, involucres non-glandular _____ var. **maritima**
1. Corolla ligules 8–16 mm long, involucres \pm glandular.
 2. Leaves oblanceolate to spatulate, dentate to lobate; involucres densely villous to tomentose _____ var. **eastwoodiae**
 2. Leaves linear to oblanceolate, entire to dentate or filiformly pinnatifid, involucres glabrous to villous _____ var. **apargioides**

Agoseris apargioides var. **apargioides**. Occurs from San Francisco south to Pt. Sur.

Agoseris apargioides var. **eastwoodiae** (Fedde) Munz, Aliso 4:100. 1958. = *Agoseris eastwoodiae* Fedde, Bot. Jahresb. 31:808. 1904. TYPE: U.S.A. CALIFORNIA. Sonoma Co.: Bodega Point, 4 Jul 1900, Eastwood s.n.

Occurs from Pt. Reyes north to about Pt. Arena.

Agoseris apargioides var. **maritima** (E. Sheld.) G.I. Baird, comb. et stat. nov. = *Agoseris maritima* E. Sheld., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 30:310. 1903. = *Agoseris apargioides* subsp. *maritima* (E. Sheld.) Q. Jones ex Cronq., Vasc. Pls. Pacif. Northw. 5:24. 1955. TYPE: U.S.A. OREGON. Clatsop Co.: Clatsop Beach, 21 Aug 1902, Sheldon 11250.

Occurs from Humboldt Bay, California, to Neah Bay, Washington.

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